Le F. 101-92

G R. S. IX-5]

Previous references.

1891-92
191 .
(Mun al .)

File No. 18-91

Serial Nos.

Later references.

GENERAL AND REVENUE SECRETARIAT.

Serial Nos.

M ~~Part~~ B for August 92

SUBJECT.

Correspondence regarding the Sanitary Condition of the Mysore City Municipality

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W D 1256—GPB—30,000-28-1 19

neral Serial No. 30).

189 1365

22.

From

SURGEON & SANITARY COMMISSIONER WITH THE GOVT OF MYSORE :: OFFICE OF RENAL
No. 59
DATE 29.4.92
BANGALORE

Section 10 - 4 - 1
File No 12 - 9 To
Serial No

2189

The Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore

Dated

Despatched Camp Colacamund.

Received

Enclosures No. 2

General No.

No.

I have the honor to forward the enclosed for submission to Government with a request that action may be taken on the recommendation made by the Civil Surgeon

Until responsible officers and subordinates of Municipalities become acquainted with the principles of hygiene and sanitation to the extent of being able to apply them in practice it will be always uphill work for Medical officers to try and have sanitation properly attended to but meanwhile Government might direct that strict attention more especially in time of Epidemic might be paid to the recommendation of those capable of advising.

Surgeon General

Remarks to the President for a report having special reference to the filling up of a tank with town refuse & to the condition of the drains & public latrines of Mysore, to be furnished at his earliest convenience.

J.P.

6/5-92

Nos 362 & 363 of 25th April from the Civil Surgeon Mysore to be duly returned

Read.—

Section Medl
File No 18-91
Serial No 50

Docket from the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner of Mysore dated 29 April 1892 etc 57 submitting the marginally noted correspondence in original in regard to the sanitary condition of the Mysore Municipality and requesting that action may be taken on the recommendation made by the Civil Surgeon

the etc 362 07 25/4/92 from the Civil Surgeon at Mysore to the Senior Surgeon
361 07 24/4/92 from do to etc & R Subbarayan

Order thereon No 2442—3 / 2340 dt 12/5/92

The correspondence received with the above Docket will be forwarded to the President of the Mysore Municipality for immediate report.

2 The filling up of the tank below the house of Jeevanarayan Katte with street

street sweepings, objected to by the Acting Civil Surgeon on sanitary grounds should be stopped at once and the rubbish already put in the Tank should be covered by dry earth

3 The cleaning of the drains must be attended to immediately

4 In his letter to the Senior Surgeon, Dr Dobson complains that immediate effect has not been given to the recommendations made by him to prevent cholera. The President is requested to report fully on this matter. In all sanitary matters, it is highly desirable that the Municipality should go by the advice of the Civil Surgeon and the Government trust that the

President

President will in future guide his actions accordingly. Matters in which he and the Board may differ from the Civil Surgeon should be reported for the orders of Government.

9/5/92

ZP

for Chief Secretary

To,

The Senior Surgeon

President, Mysore Municipality

with the Senior Surgeons Docket and its enclosures to be returned

Letter from Govt. No. 2442-3 of 1892 to Govt. 2219/XXV

The Secretary
President, Surgeon
City Municipality

Dated 12th May 1892

14

R
No 2442-3 Encs
L.348

Ordering that the filling up of the tank below the bund of Jeevan Rao ~~tank~~ katte, with street sweepings should be stopped at once and directing that the matter should go by the advice of the Civil Surgeon in point of Sanitation

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Local Boards-Branch Municipal),—dated 6th August 1892.

READ THE FOLLOWING PAPERS :—

From the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, To the Chief Secretary to the Government of Mysore, No 57, dated 29th April 1892.

Has the honor to forward the enclosed for submission to Government with a request that action may be taken on the recommendation made by the Civil Surgeon.

Until responsible officers and subordinates of Municipalities become acquainted with the principles of hygiene and sanitation to the extent of being able to apply them in practice, it will be always up-hill work for Medical Officers to try and have sanitation properly attended to but meanwhile Government might direct that strict attention more especially in time of epidemic might be paid to the recommendation of those capable of advising.

From the Acting Civil Surgeon, Mysore, To the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner, Mysore Government, Bangalore, No. 362, dated Mysore, 25th April 1892

In advertance to my letter No 345 of the 20th April 1892, I have the honor to state that the daily reports of cholera show no subsidence of the disease but on the other hand rather point to an increase in the number of cases distributed over the town, that this may be due in a measure to the importation of fresh admissions from infected quarters I admit, still I cannot help feeling that its continuance in places, where it seemed for a time to have disappeared, depends to a great extent in the absence of any marked sanitary improvement being made, especially in the more thickly inhabited parts of the town. It is very noticeable that the efficient cleansing of drains, the regular sweeping of the streets and the removal of refuse from dust-bins is no better attended to than was the case before the epidemic broke out, the public latrines are one and all in a filthy condition ; no attempt being made to conserve them in any way ; indeed so little attention is given to conservancy matters in general it was only a day or two ago I received a letter from Mr. E. R. Subrayer, Municipal Commissioner, Chamraj Mohalla, complaining of the action of the Municipality in filling up, with street sweepings, a disused tank below the bund of Jivanrayankatte and soliciting my opinion thereon on sanitary grounds. I cannot therefore do better than to attach hereto my reply to the above in which I have pointed out the apathy of the Executive of the Municipality in not giving immediate effects to all of the recommendations which have been made by me to prevent the cholera from assuming still greater proportions, and in again bringing these facts to notice I wish it to be understood that, in my capacity of Civil Surgeon, I request that, I may be no longer held responsible for the results unless steps are taken to move the Government to issue early instructions as may seem fit to you to advise on the representations which I have made.

From the Acting Civil Surgeon, Mysore, To E. R Subrayer, Esq , Chamraj Mohalla, Mysore, No. 361, dated Mysore, 24th April 1892.

I am in receipt of your letter of the 23rd instant, soliciting my opinion on the filling up with street sweepings of the disused tank below the bund of Jivanrayankatte, in reply I would say that it is, on sanitary grounds, most objectionable to so deposit rubbish and is a practice which cannot be too strongly deprecated. The expeditious cleaning and removal from the streets, courts and by-lanes of refuse, where it now often lies untouched, to selected sites outside the town would vastly tend to increase its healthiness. Indeed the apathy displayed by the Executive of the Municipality, whose duty it is to personally attend to matters of conservancy, appears to be quite in keeping with its complete want of knowledge of the very first principles of sanitation At my inspection of the place, which you have brought to notice, I observed a number of horses picketed, in the open space close by which ought not, I consider, to be permitted. The public latrine too in that vicinity, situated as it is in a *cul-de-sac* and in immediate proximity to dwelling houses, I found to be so badly conserved as to render it quite impossible for me to enter and inspect it, while adjoining thereto is a cess-pit, within the mud walls, of what seems to have once been a dwelling house, to which no attention whatever is given to its due cleansing, or even covering over with dry earth to prevent its effluvia from vitiating the atmosphere. As the foregoing only serves as an example of numerous similar sanitary defects existing over every part of the town, it is not to be wondered at that cholera when it makes its appearance should spread and continue its ravages amongst a community placed under such highly insanitary conditions I have visited and inspected many places, during my service in this country but a more filthy and neglected town, in so far as concerns its immediate conservancy, than Mysore is at the present time, it has not been my lot to meet with.

No 363, DATED 25TH APRIL 1892.

Copy forwarded to the Senior Surgeon and Sanitary Commissioner in connection with this office letter No. 362 of today's date.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Local Board's Branch—Municipal),—dated 6th August 1892.

No 2442-3—L. 348, DATED BANGALORE, 12TH MAY 1892.

ORDER THEREON —The correspondence received with the above docket will be forwarded to the President of the Mysore Municipality for immediate report.

2 The filling up of the tank below the bund of Jivanrayankatte with street sweepings, objected to by the Acting Civil Surgeon on sanitary grounds should be stopped at once and the rubbish already put in the tank should be covered by dry earth.

3 The cleaning of the drains must be attended to immediately.

4. In his letter to the Senior Surgeon, Dr. Dobson complains that immediate effect has not been given to the recommendations made by him to prevent cholera The President is requested to report fully on this matter. In all sanitary matters, it is highly desirable that the Municipality should go by the advice of the Civil Surgeon and the Government trust that the President will in future guide his actions accordingly. Matters, in which he and the Board may differ from the Civil Surgeon, should be reported for the orders of Government.

From the Deputy Commissioner, Mysore District. To the Chief Secretary to the Dewan of Mysore, No. 192—Enc 4, dated Mysore, 21st May 1892

I have the honor to acknowledge Government Proceedings No 2442-3—L 348, dated 12th instant, regarding sanitation in Mysore

2. With reference to para 2 of the said Proceedings, I beg to state that the tank below Jivanrayankatte referred to by the Civil Surgeon is not a tank at all It was the cistern of the sluice of the Jivanrayan tank and measured about 20 feet square and was shallow. After the tank bund was improved and the sluice closed, the cistern was left open and contained scarcely any water and was full of only dry leaves shed by trees in the neighbourhood, and leaves used for taking meals on Srardham and other ceremonials, thrown there by neighbouring house owners. The margin under the parapet wall had also been occasionally used by people as a privy owing to the shelter afforded by the broken walls. After I came here as Deputy Commissioner, I found the cistern as well as the neighbourhood very dirty and suggested that it should be enclosed and put to some use so has to prevent people depositing rubbish, or easing themselves there. At the meeting of the Board on the 28th November 1891, it was resolved that the place should be levelled and enclosed for use as a cart stand. To give effect to this resolution, it appears, the filling up of the cistern was taken in hand and some cart loads of silt washed into drains by the rains, broken tiles and other rubbish had been emptied into the cistern. It was intended to cover up this filling with dry earth on top The late Mr. Subrayar, Public Prosecutor, seems to have, without referring to the Vice-President or other Executive officers, brought it to the notice of the Civil Surgeon, under pretence of asking his opinion The Civil Surgeon also did not make any communication to the Municipality on the subject but at once wrote off to the Senior Surgeon. In the ordinary course, however, it seems dry earth was thrown latterly over the cistern These are the facts, and the Government will be able to judge whether anything has been done seriously militating against sanitation. I would also respectfully beg to invite the attention of Government to the remarks which the Civil Surgeon has thought fit to make, not only with reference to the condition of the town as regards sanitation, but also in regard to the Executive officers of the Municipality some of whom are graded officers of position. The remarks are most insulting and uncalled for, especially when it is remembered that they were made in a letter addressed to a private individual, for Mr Subrayer, though Public Prosecutor and a Municipal Commissioner, has been treated only as a private gentleman in this correspondence. I would therefore submit for the decision of Government whether the action of the Civil Surgeon in this connection was not improper and opposed to official etiquette.

3. As regards Dr Dobson's strictures on the Municipal Executive for not carrying out his proposals for sanitary reform, I cannot do better than extract below his suggestions for improvement of the sanitation of Mysore, contained in his letter No 264, dated 8th April 1 892 to my address, copy enclosed. a few remarks are added by me against each suggestion by,way of explanation —

I. That all the stone drains which leak should be taken up and the soil beneath removed to a depth of at least 2 ft. and filled in with dry earth taken from a reliable source, laying down the stones again, the joints between the stones forming the drains being cemented with mortar or asphalt to prevent leakage	This would certainly be an improvement, but would involve dismantling almost all the drains in the town and their reconstruction. Irrespective of the question of cost, this could be carried out only in course of time and could not be attempted at the time of an epidemic.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Local Board's Branch—Municipal),—dated 6th August 1892.

II. The silt in the drains should be taken out by 7 o' clock every morning and removed at once, instead of being left to dry on one side of the drain as is the case at present.

For carrying away silt at once water tight metallic wheel barrows, or portable tubs are required, and these could not be got at a moment's notice. Besides the Vice-President states that two night soil tubs in carts, which had been sent for from Bombay, had been found impracticable to work with It was therefore not possible to remove the silt with water or without allowing it to dry, nor was it possible, as I shall explain later on, to do the whole clearing before 7 A. M.

III. Good drains should be constructed for the conveyance of foul water from dwelling houses into street drains which ought not to be allowed to pass out of openings in the walls of dwelling houses and stagnate in cesspools.

This is also one which could not be given immediate effect to The suggestion was noted for giving effect to according to funds, &c., at our disposal. In the meantime, instructions had been given for removing the silt from such pools, fresh earth being strewed over as far as possible.

IV. The sweepings of houses should be collected in properly constructed portable dust-bins and removed at least twice a day and not be allowed to accumulate for a number of days together as is now the case.

The sweepings of houses and streets are removed into dust-bins and carted away daily as a rule. They do not accumulate for a number of days as remarked In fact the dust-bins cannot contain sweepings of more than one day. It is impossible to remove rubbish twice a day, and, even if possible, it must be inconvenient to street passengers.

V. Portable public latrines should be introduced with proper arrangements for the collection and removal of solid and liquid excreta separately.

This is a good idea which the Civil Surgeon explained at great length to me and the Vice-President at our joint inspection. Though we could not, without due regard to our financial position and sanction of proper authority, think of getting down these portable latrines, we were resolved to adopt the idea as far as possible in the case of existing ones by removing them from one place to another in the vicinity, so as to change the place and purify it by exposure to sun and air But this was not to be thought of just at this time of an epidemic nor could we command the necessary labor at this juncture.

VI. The number of scavengers and sweepers ought to be increased if the above suggestions are to be carried out properly as the present staff appears to very inadequately meet the sanitary requirements of the town.

The cry has all along been that the Municipality had an inadequate staff But having regard to the funds provided in the budget, it was not in our power to increase it as much as we could wish. We did, however, engage an additional establishment of scavengers on account of cholera. We could not get more men, as explained in the concluding remarks, and even now there are some vacancies.

4. As desired by the Civil Surgeon in the penultimate para of his letter under reference, the said letter and others of the same kind addressed to me, were transferred by me to the Vice-President for immediate attention, and for being submitted to the Board for their consideration at its next sitting which took place on the 30th April. A resolution as per margin was thereon passed.

Read:—Civil Surgeon's letters on sanitation of Mysore. Resolved that he be thanked for his suggestion. The Board regret at the same time that the funds of the Municipality do not admit of carrying out many of the more important reforms suggested and that it is not possible just now to do more than carry out carefully ordinary conservancy.

5. I beg also to report for the information of Government that rubbish in dust-bins and backyards of houses and street sweepings are principally removed by village carts which come daily from a radius of more than 10 miles all round. We have in addition about 30 carts for removal of silt, night soil, rubbish, &c. Whenever there is a scare of an epidemic, the villagers do not come into the town and the Municipal carts are made to do extra duty, and hired carts are also engaged; but it is very difficult to secure them The scavengering establishment consists of

a special class of people called Jalagars who are very limited in number. Most of them are, I am happy to say, bold and do not funk when there is cholera in our midst. But they are a stubborn and troublesome lot and strike work at the slightest provocation They have to be handled with tact and induced to do extra work by presents, &c It will thus be seen how difficult it was for the Municipal Executive to get work out of them at a critical time, and how it was not possible to make them work at night or rather very early in the mornings so as to get through the whole work within 7 A. M. as directed by the Civil Surgeon.

6. In conclusion, I should be failing in my duty, if I omitted to bring to the notice of the Government the zeal with which the Police and the Municipal Executive (both high and low) have done their duty at a time of great panic and danger, and to beseech the Government to protect them from the unmerited strictures made against them by the Civil Surgeon.

7. The enclosures of the proceedings are herewith returned.

From the Acting Civil Surgeon, Mysore,—To the President, Mysore Municipality
No. 264, dated 8th April 1892

In continuation of this office No 233, dated 4th April 1892, and with reference to the inspection of drainage and conservancy held on the 6th instant, I have the honor to suggest —

I. That all the stone drains which leak should be taken up and the soil beneath removed to a depth of at least 2 feet and filled in with dry earth taken from a reliable source, laying down the stones again ; the joints between the stones forming the drains being cemented with mortar or asphalt to prevent leakage

II. The silt in the drains should be taken out by 7o' clock every morning and removed at once instead of being left to dry on one side of the drain as is the case at present.

III Good drains should be constructed for the conveyance of foul water from dwelling houses into street drains which ought not to be allowed to pass out of openings in the walls of dwelling houses and stagnate in cesspools.

IV. The sweepings of houses should be collected in properly constructed portable dust-bins and removed at least twice a day and not be allowed to accumulate for a number of days together as is now the case.

V. Portable public latrines should be introduced with proper arrangements for the collection and removal of solid and liquid excreta separately.

VI. The number of scavengers and sweepers ought to be increased if the above suggestions are to be carried out properly, as the present staff appears to very inadequately meet the sanitary requirements of the town.

I might add in connection with these recommendations that it is of all importance that immediate steps be taken to remedy the highly insanitary condition of the village of Kannegaudankoppal which was visited by me in company with Mr. Arimugam, Assistant Surgeon, on the 4th instant. No attempt appears to be made to drain the village, provide its inhabitants with latrine accommodation, or in fact in any way assist them in keeping the village in a proper sanitary state. In almost every hovel, horned cattle and sheep are housed in the enclosures occupied by the people without any limit to the number of the former, or any attention paid to the removal of the excreta from these animals. Cesspools exists every where, and though it is stated that drinking water is obtained from Kukarhalli Tank, which is at a distance of over 2 furlongs, still it is highly probable that water for domestic purposes is got from polluted wells in the village. It is not therefore to be wondered at, when disease of an epedimic character attacks such a place that it should spread rapidly as is borne out from the fact that since the first reported cases of cholera, which occurred there on the 28th March 1892, 30 cases have followed to date with 10 deaths

It is therefore highly desirable that this letter be placed before a special meeting of the Municipal Board, and effect given to the suggestions herein made with as little delay as possible

A copy of this letter is forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore for his information.

(General Serial No. 30.)

1892 2219

From The Dy Commissioner
Mysore District

Section Miss. —
File No —
Serial No —

To The Chief Secretary to the
Dewan of Mysore

Dated 20
Despatched 21 May
Received

Enclosures No. 4

General No. 192
No

Submitting report on the proposals of the Civil Surgeon regarding the Sanitary Condition of the Mysore Town.

Sanitary Commissioner to the Govt

No. 192
En 4

Deputy Commissioner's Office
Mysore District,
Dated Mysore 21 May 1892.

From,

A. Rangaswami Iyengar Esquire
Deputy Commissioner

To,

The Chief Secretary to the Dewan
of Mysore

Sir,

I have the honor to acknowledge — Government Proceedings No. 2442-3 / 348 dated 12/14 Instant regarding sanitation in Mysore.

2. With reference to para 2 of the said Proceedings, I beg to state that the tank below Jivanrayankatte referred to by the Civil Surgeon is not a tank at all. It was the cistern of the sluice of the Jivanrayan tank and measured about 20 feet square and was shallow. After the tank bund was improved and the sluice closed, the cistern was left open and contained scarcely any water and was full of only

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dry leaves shed by trees in the neighbourhood, and leaves used for taking meals on Sradham and other ceremonials, thrown there by neighbouring house owners. The margin under the parapet wall had also been occasionally used by people as a privy owing to the shelter afforded by the broken walls. After I came here as Deputy Commissioner, I found the cistern as well as the neighbourhood very dirty and suggested that it should be enclosed and put to some use so as to prevent people depositing rubbish, or easing themselves there. At the meeting of the Board on the 28 November 1911, it was resolved that the place should be levelled and enclosed for use as a cart stand. To give effect to this resolution, it appears, the filling up of the cistern was taken in hand and some cart loads of silt washed into drains by the rains, broken tiles and other rubbish had been emptied into the cistern. It was

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I. That all the stone drains which leak should be taken up and the soil beneath removed to a depth of at least ft and filled in with dry earth taken from a reliable source, laying down the stones again, the joints between the stones forming the drains being cemented with mortar or as shall be to prevent leakage.

This would certainly be an improvement, but would involve dismantling almost all the drains in the Town and their reconstruction. Irrespective of the question of cost, this could be carried out only in course of time and could not be attempted at the time of an epidemic -

II. The silt in the drains should be taken out by 7 o'clock every morning and removed at once, instead of being left to dry on one side of the drain as is the case at present.

For carrying away silt at once water tight metallic wheel barrows, or portable tubs are required, and these could not be got at a moments notice. Besides the Vice President states that two night soil tubs in carts, which had been sent for from Bombay, had been found impracticable to work with It was therefore not possible to remove the silt with water or without allowing it to dry;

nor was it possible, as I shall explain later on, to do the whole cleaning before 7 A.M.

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IV. The sweepings of houses should be collected in properly constructed portable dust bins and removed at least twice a day and not be allowed to accumulate for a number of days together as is now the case.

The sweepings of houses and streets are removed into dust bins and carted away daily as a rule. They do not accumulate for a number of days as remarked. In fact the dust bins cannot contain sweepings of more than one day. It is impossible to remove rubbish twice a day and, even if possible it must be inconvenient to street passengers.

Portable public latrines should be introduced with proper arrangements for the collection & removal of solid and liquid excreta separately.

This is a good idea which the Civil Surgeon explained at great length to me and the Vice President at our joint inspection. Though we could not without due regard to our financial position and sanction of proper authority, think of getting down these portable latrines, we were resolved to adopt the idea as far as possible in the case of existing ones by removing them from one place to another in the vicinity, so as to change the place and purify it by exposure to sun and air. But this was not to be thought of just at this time of an epidemic nor could we command the necessary labor at this juncture.

VI. The number of scavengers and sweepers ought to be increased if the above suggestions

The cry has all along been that the Municipality had an inadequate

are to be carried out properly as the present staff appears to very inadequately meet the sanitary requirements of the town

staff. But having regard the funds provided in the Budget, it was not in our power to increase it as much as we could wish - we did however, engage an additional establishment of scavengers on account of cholera - we could not get more men, as explained in the concluding remarks, and even now there are some vacancies

As desired by the Civil Surgeon the penultimate para of his letter under reference, the said letter and others of the same kind addressed to me were transferred by me to the Vice President for immediate attention, and for being submitted to the Board for their consideration at its next sitting which took place on the 30th April - A resolution as per margin was thereon passed -

Read - Civil Surgeon's letters on sanitation of Mysore - Resolved that he be thanked for his suggestions - The Board regret at the same time that the funds of the Municipality do not admit of carrying out many of the more important reforms suggested & that it is not possible just now to do more than carry out carefully ordinary conservancy

5. I beg also to report for the information of Government that rubbish in dust bins and backyards of houses and street sweepings are principally removed by village carts which come daily from a radius of more than 10 miles all round. We have in addition about 30 carts for removal of night soil, rubbish &c - Whenever there is a scare of an epidemic the villagers do not come into the town and the Municipal carts are made to do extra duty, and hired carts are also engaged; but it is very difficult to secure them. The scavenging establishment consists of a special class of people called Jalayars who are very limited in number. Most of them are, I am happy to say, bold and do not funk when there is cholera in our midst. But they are a stubborn and troublesome lot and strike work at the slightest provocation. They have to be handled with tact and induced to do extra work by presents &c

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It will thus be seen how difficult it was for the Municipal Executive to get work out of them at a critical time, and how it was not possible to make them work at night or rather very early in the morning so as to get through the whole work within 7 A.M. as directed by the Civil Surgeon.

6. In conclusion, I should be failing in my duty, if I omitted to bring to the notice of the Government the zeal with which the Police and the Municipal Executive (both high and low) have done their duty at a time of great panic and danger, and to beseech the Government to protect them from the unmerited strictures made against them by the Civil Surgeon.

7. The Enclosures of the proceedings are herewith returned.

I have the honor to be
Sir,
Your most obedient Servant

Deputy Commissioner.
Moore District

No. 264.

Civil Surgeon's Office Mysore
Dated 8 April 1892.

To,

The President
Mysore Municipality

Sir,

In continuation of this office No 233 dated 4th April 1892, and with reference to the inspection of drainage and conservancy held on the 6th instant I have the honor to suggest;

I That all the stone drains which leak should be taken up and the soil beneath removed to a depth of at least 2 feet and filled in with dry earth taken from a reliable source, laying down the stones again, the joints between the stones forming the drains being cemented with mortar or asphalt to prevent leakage.

II The silt in the drains should be taken out by 7 o'clock every morning and removed at once instead of being left to dry on one side of the drain as is the case at present

III Good drains should be constructed for the conveyance of foul water from dwelling houses into street drains which

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ought not to be allowed to pass out of openings in the walls of dwelling houses and stagnate in cesspools.

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V. Portable public latrines should be introduced with proper arrangements for the collection and removal of solid and liquid excreta separately.

VI The number of scavengers and sweepers ought to be increased if the above suggestions are to be carried out properly, as the present staff appears to very inadequately meet the sanitary requirements of the town.

I might add in connection with these recommendations that it is of all importance that immediate steps be taken to remedy the highly insanitary condition of the village of Kanneyandankoppal which was visited by me in company with W. Arumugam

Assistant Surgeon, on the 4th instant No attempt appears to be made to drain the village provide its inhabitants with latrine accommodation, or in fact in any way assist them in keeping the village in a proper sanitary state. In almost every hovel, horned cattle and sheep are housed in the enclosures occupied by the people without any limit to the number of the former, or any attention paid to the removal of the excreta from these animals. Cesspools exist every where, and though it is stated that drinking water is obtained from Kukarhalli Tank, which is at a distance of over 2 furlongs, still it is highly probable that water for domestic purposes is got from polluted wells in the village. It is not therefore to be wondered at, when disease of an epidemic character attacks such a place that it should spread rapidly as is borne out from the fact that since the first reported cases of cholera, which occurred there on the 28th. March 1892, 30 cases have followed to date with 10 deaths

It is therefore highly desirable that this letter be placed before a special meeting of the Municipal Board, and effect given to the suggestions herein made with as little delay as possible

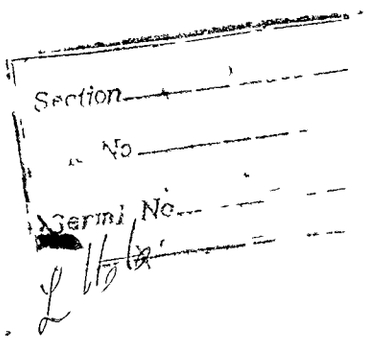
A copy of this letter is forwarded to the Sanitary Commissioner with the Government of Mysore for his information

Thanks &c

/Signed/ A F Dobson, Surgeon Lt Col
Actg Civil Surgeon, Mysore

Copy

Deputy Commissioner,
Mysore District.



R.

No 1864-65
R.F.10.i-92 Dy. 6-8-92

Read. —

Letter from the Dy Comr of the Mysore District dated 20th May 1892. No 192 submitting the report called for in Govt Proceedings No 2442-3/348 dated 12th May 1892 regarding the Sanitary Condition of the Mysore Town

order thereon

Government Are satisfied on a perusal of the letter above read and the explanations therein Contained, that the President & his subordinates have done ~~are doing~~ their best within the limits of the pecuniary resources at their disposal to Cope with the exceptional Sanitary requirements ~~in the present season~~ during the late prevalence of cholera ~~most probably imported by pilgrims from Melkote and Nanjangud~~ Government Are also Convinced that in all that Dr Dobson did And wrote he was actuated Solely by a Consuming desire to better the Sanitary Condition of the Municipality, but his

Send this for the Devan's approval

RS
27/5/92

of the City

~~in the Mysore City~~

remarks about the "apathy" and the "complete want of knowledge of the very first principles of sanitation on the part of the municipal executive ~~are as strong as they are uncalled for~~ and the Civil Surgeon will be requested to avoid such expressions in the future.

~~were utterly uncalled for as in making these remarks the~~ The Civil Surgeon ~~had no reason~~ ought to have known that the capacity of the Municipal Executive was practically limited by the ~~its~~ financial resources ~~to be used to no position not expected~~ at their command and the time available for execution, and ~~that~~ that the ~~Coonjing~~ non-execution of improvements Suggested could be due to causes other than their apathy & ignorance both which, the Govt regret to find, he has ~~a~~ but too readily assumed.

2- The suggestions made by the Civil Surgeon are all excellent ~~and must be carried out as soon as possible~~. The Dy. Coms is requested to submit a special report at the end of 6 months as to how far the suggestions have been given effect to

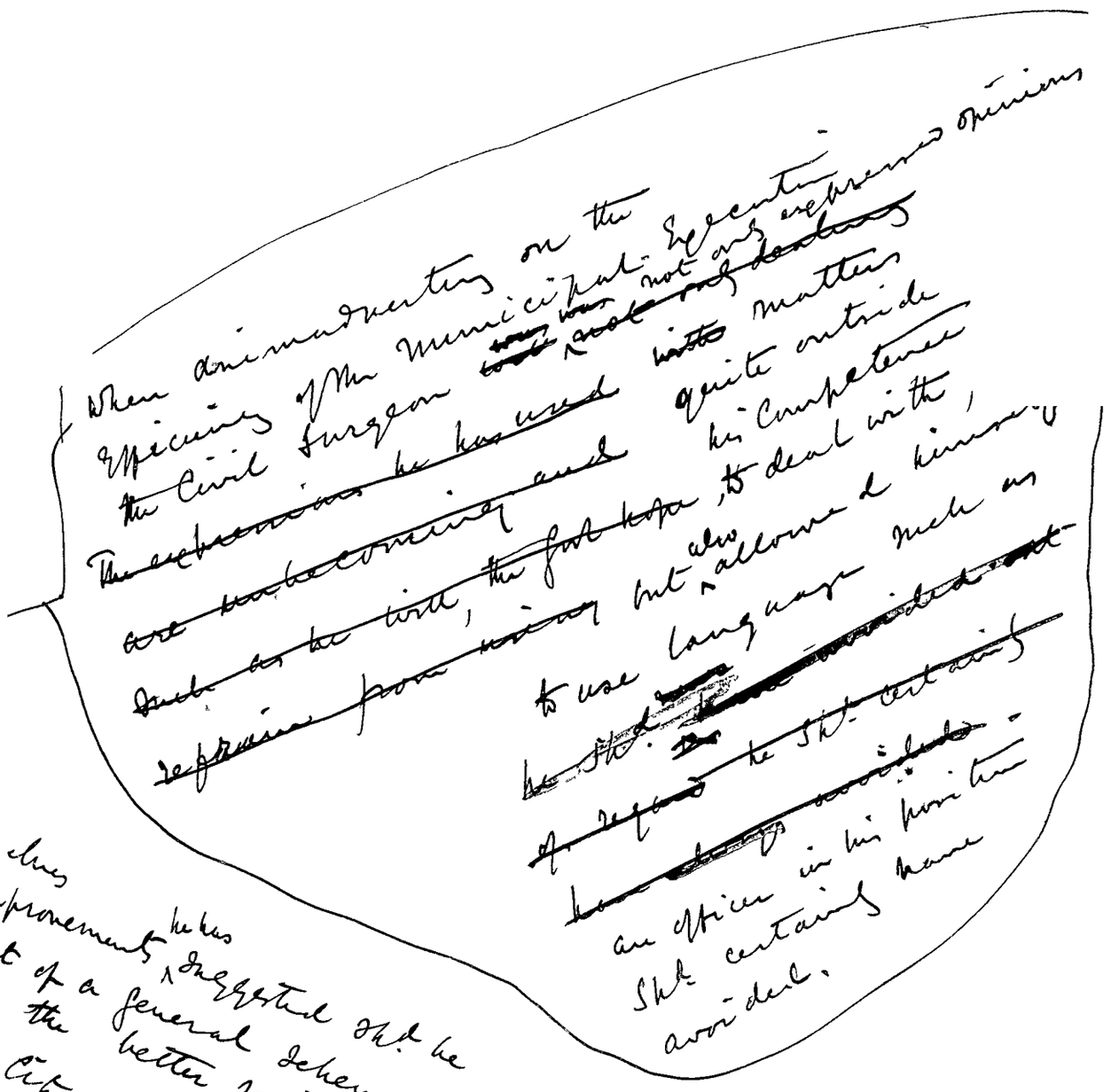
By Chief Secretary

20792

Chief Secretary

To The President
Mysore City Municipality

To Senior Surgeon



When amendments on the
Officers of the Municipal Executive
the Civil Surgeon
the
to use language
an officer in his position
shd certainly have
avoided.

duties
improvements he has suggested shd be
part of a general scheme
for the better sanitation of
the City, and such scheme
shd be carried in a methodical
manner Calculated to ensure
its early completion as a work
of Such a scheme the first
object shd be able to make the
necessary arrangements at
an early date.

27/7/82.

Mumpf Branch

This order & the papers attached should be printed and issued Each - Before Dep Cpy auditor

Otto Lehmpf

Rec'd 5/8. 3.25 P.M.

Proceedings of the Government of His Highness the Maharaja of Mysore, (Local Board's Branch—Municipal),—dated 6th August 1892.

No. 1864-65— L. F. 101-92, DATED BANGALORE, 6TH AUGUST 1892.

ORDER THEREON.—Government are satisfied on a perusal of the letter above read and the explanations therein contained, that the President and his subordinates have done their best within the limits of the pecuniary resources at their disposal to cope with the exceptional sanitary requirements of the City during the late prevalence of cholera. Government are also convinced that in all that Dr. Dobson did and wrote he was actuated solely by a consuming desire to better the sanitary condition of the Municipality, but his remarks about the "apathy" and the "complete want of knowledge of the very first principles of sanitation" on the part of the Municipal Executive were utterly uncalled for. The Civil Surgeon ought to have known that the capacity of the Municipal Executive was practically limited by the financial resources at their command and the time available for execution, and that the non-execution of improvements suggested could be due to causes other than their apathy and ignorance, both which, the Government regret to find, he has but too readily assumed. When animadverting on the efficiency of the Municipal Executive, the Civil Surgeon not only expressed opinions on matters quite outside his competence to deal with, but also allowed himself to use language such as an officer in his position should certainly have avoided.

2. The suggestions made by the Civil Surgeon are in themselves all excellent. The improvements he has suggested should be part of a general scheme for the better sanitation of the City, and such scheme should be carried in a methodical manner calculated to ensure its early completion as a whole. For the proper elaboration of such a scheme, the Government expect to be able to make the necessary arrangements at an early date.

T. ANANDA ROW,
Chief Secretary.

To—The President, Mysore City Municipality
The Senior Surgeon to the Mysore Government.

Exd·—R.G.B.

1892

GOVERNMENT OF MYSORE

LOCAL BOARD'S BRANCH—MUNICIPAL

PROCEEDINGS.

Dated 6th August 1892.

No. 1864-5.
L. F. 101-92.

Passing orders on the report of the Deputy Commissioner of the Mysore District on the complaint of Dr. Dobson on the insanitary condition of the Mysore Municipality.

Mysore Govt. Central Press, Bangalore.—22-8-92.—120.